

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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Comment on Passing Events

By Frederic Heath

Now Taft is also a committer. He committed the Warren sentence.

Perhaps Comrade Taft was trying to spare the friends of those Indiana Socialists who had resolved to write all their letters in red ink.

Leslie's even puts it rather mild when it says: "Whatever may be the cause of the causes of their growth, the Socialists have attained a voting strength with which the great parties in 1912 will have to reckon."

From all the appearances the Gompers contempt case is even more of a hot potato for the politicians than the Warren case. Will Gompers go to jail? Not if the politicians of the administration can help it, he won't.

Twelve Republican jurors, a federal judge, and then some more federal judges decided that a Socialist editor must be thrown into prison. Then a Republican president said "no," and the "no" goes. It seems to be a case of one of a kind beating two dozen of the same kind.

Some tall majorities were rolled up in the recent parliamentary elections by the English Socialist candidates. Keir Hardie had a majority of 6,230. Will Thorne 4,688. Wilkins 3,72. Lowett 3,300. Barnes 1,278. O'Grady 2,136, and so on. Those be some figures.

Local Brainard, Minn., has expelled one of the aldermen it recently elected, W. E. Dichhause, from the party. The charge is that after being elected he went over to the enemy.

Whatever the merit of the case may be, the incident shows the determination of our party, in distinction to the others, to hold its men to their campaign professions or renounce all further responsibility for their conduct.

The old parties elect men to office and then after election let them do as they please and fool the people all they please.

All the boddling that has disgraced American city governments these many years has invariably been carried on by men not only elected by the capitalist parties, but thereafter recognized as party men.

The excitement of a presidential election was almost eclipsed, so far as the mine workers of the country were concerned by the contest for the presidency of the United Mine Workers' presidency that came to a close last week. Thomas L. Lewis, the incumbent of the office, was defeated signally by a vote of 72,191 to 68,934 for his opponent, John P. White, of Iowa. The count of the tellers was anxiously awaited by the miners who were in session in the annual gathering of the great labor body and the excitement was enough to make Roosevelt green with envy.

By the way, that miners' convention did one thing that every true union man in America ought to take off his hat to it for, it virtually called on John Mitchell, its former president—the great John Mitchell, who has looked so pleasing to the leading capi-

talists of the country—it called on John to either train with organized labor or with the capitalists and quit his straddling as a paid official of Carnegie and Belmont's so-called Civic Federation. The participation of high labor officials in that association has long been a cause of shame to trade union circles throughout the country, and when the miners, finally passed severe denunciatory resolutions, introduced by our comrade, Adolph Germer, of Illinois, there was thunderous cheering. The vote was 460 for the Germer resolution to 369 against it.

The main function of the Civic Federation is to keep organized labor safe. Grover Cleveland, who sent the troops to Chicago to shoot the A. U. strike to pieces in 1894, was an active member, and very chummy with Gompers and Mitchell. Pres. Eliot, who said the seab was a hero, has also been a member since its formation. And Gompers and Mitchell got great praise from these enemies of labor emancipation by doing all they could to keep organized labor from turning to Socialism.

The Socialist movement has its problems. Just now there is quite a controversy going on in Europe over the case of David J. Shackleton of England, the president of the Weavers Amalgamated Union, and until recently a Labor member of parliament. The question is, does he belong in the Briand and John Burns class of traitors or not?

John Burns labored in the Socialist movement, being one of the most bitter in his attacks on capitalism until he got to parliament and was finally bought off by the government offering him a cabinet portfolio and ease for the rest of his life. The case of Briand, now premier of France, was much the same. There are those that hold that Shackleton's case is different. Eduard Bernstein, of the Sozialistische Monatshefte, Germany, among the rest.

Shackleton was appointed by the Liberal government as the first Labor advisor to the home office. It is pointed out that the office was created in response to a demand by labor, that it is not political but technical in character, having to enlighten the home secretary on industrial questions in connection with the enforcement of factory legislation, mine inspection, etc., and it is claimed it is better that the government turn to the Labor party for a man than that it put in one of its own kind.

On the other hand, the independent Labor party organ, the Labor Leader, holds that Shackleton should have refused the position, because an acceptance compromised the political independence and morale of the parliamentary Labor party.

Bernstein in his discussion of the subject, holds as a way out of the difficulty that the Labor party should demand and secure the right of appointment to such positions as are not elective and that call for technical knowledge. It is a fact beyond the party's control, he says, that conditions have forced the Liberal party to advance in the same direction as the Socialists, but they should not lament the last laugh is theirs!

this fact, but should keep their places undisturbed in the van of this evolutionary movement, with a rightful claim of credit for the real advance.

Taft to the Rescue in the Warren Case!

TAFT COMMUTES SENTENCE OF WARREN TO \$100 FINE. EDITOR OF APPEAL TO REASON RELIEVED OF SIX MONTHS' JAIL TERM AND BIG FINE.

Washington, Feb. 1.—President Taft today commuted the sentence of Fred D. Warren, the Socialist editor recently sentenced to six months' imprisonment and \$1,500 fine by striking out the imprisonment and reducing the fine to \$100, to be collected by civil process only.

Warren was sentenced for mailing matter on the covering of which was printed in large red letters the following:

"One thousand dollars reward will be paid to any person who kidnaps ex-Gov. Taylor and returns him to Kentucky authorities."—Press dispatch.

That the Warren case got too hot for the capitalist politicians is now clearly shown by the above piece of news. A judicial outrage is all right and is "justice" so long as the victim hasn't strength enough to force the matter into public notice. But "justice" ceases to be justice when the light of day beats down upon it and gives the people a chance to see it in its ugly colors. It wasn't so much the clamor the Socialists set up at the Warren sentence as it was the fact that the injustice of the thing had begun to get into the daily papers that set the rulers to trembling and finally moved the ponderous president to nip in the bud what was destined to become a celebrated case.

Warren will pay a nominal fine and escape imprisonment, the monsters on the bench who sentenced him and who affirmed the sentence will be spared most uncomfortable notoriety, the capitalist courts will be saved from too close and dangerous scrutiny, and the incident will be luckily closed!

The most that can be said for Warren's crime was that while ex-Gov. Taylor was doubtless a fugitive from Kentucky he had only been indicted, not convicted, and that a man is innocent under the law until proven guilty. Therefore Warren's offer of a reward for his return to Kentucky, which was spread broadcast amounted to defamation of character. But to Editor Warren the case appeared to offer a parallel to that of the kidnapped officials of the Western Federation of Miners. Neither had they been found guilty and the U. S. supreme court—oh, these courts!—had solemnly decided that their kidnapping was not unlawful. And if Taylor was afterward found on his trial to be not guilty, so were Moyer and Haywood.

So it looks as if Taft's act had rid the capitalist politicians of an ugly case before it got too far gone to head off. Doubtless Taft hated to—but there was no other way out of it. The Socialists are laughing, for certainly the last laugh is theirs!

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Social-Democracy and the Banking Business

By Horace B. Walmsley

(Written for The Herald.)

ASTER and faster are coming the confessions which the approach of Social Democracy is frightening out of the system. Secretary McVeagh and Aldrich now both publicly own that the banking structure of the country is an absolute failure—for lack of any safeguard against panics and "runs." The condition being now admitted—what is the remedy? There is but one remedy. And that is government ownership of the banks. That, of course, would end the insecurity. Would end the possibility of any sort of panic. Would give our people the same feeling of confidence which prevails among all classes in England with reference to the Bank of England and in France with reference to the Bank of France.

And now comes a dull thing. Senator Aldrich comes forward with a proposal to legalize a bank so big and strong that no one will ever believe that it can fail. Bigger than the Bank of England. Bigger than the Bank of France. Of course, this feature of absolute confidence can be secured in this way—even though the bank is owned and controlled by private persons. For both the Bank of England and the Bank of France are so owned and controlled.

But Social-Democracy will never consent (and our entire people will all be Social-Democrats to that extent)—that this great instrument shall be the subject of PRIVATE OWNERSHIP. And this is good Mr. Aldrich's plan. He coolly proposes that this vast institution shall be in the hands of the Rockefellers and the Morgans. Does anyone want to know what they would do with this power. Well, the game was well understood as far back as Voltaire's time. He was avaricious and a great money-getter. And you can read in his works his own account of how he had a friend who was one of the governors of the bank of France, and who used to write Voltaire seasonably in advance of the times when they were going to make money cheap and easy, or high or hard to get. And thus writes the great philosopher with much satisfaction, though I am many leagues from Paris, yet I know exactly when to buy and when to sell. SO AS TO MAKE A SURE PROFIT.

Senator Aldrich's vast bank or aggregation of banks, is all right. But the people collectively—the United States—must own every dollar of the stock. And the MANAGEMENT must be wholly in the hands of public officers of the whole people—employed by the government and subject to dismissal by the people.

No argument against public ownership can be drawn from either England or France. When the Bank of England began, no one knew anything about principles of collective

ownership, which now dominate the economic thought of our time.

When the Bank of France was reorganized some years ago—the argument was won by the adherents of private ownership—by pointing out that in case of invasion—the treasure of the bank would be subject to capture by the enemy—if the government owned the bank, whereas, if the money was private property it would not be subject to capture and confiscation, under the rules of modern warfare. Doubtless, if the matter was broached in England today, the poor dupes there, who now maintain the Channel fleet, under the insane delusion that this is their only safeguard against invasion—would act under the same fright with reference to the bank. In France, of course, the argument was a valid one. The invader has had possession of their banks and may have it again.

With our people the "invasion" argument will not answer. There are ten millions of us able to bear arms. And if these "boogies," who scare Hobson and Roosevelt so awfully—the Japanese—should try to capture our money—if they get it—they will have to earn it. I suppose we are all agreed that long before the invaders get the money—we should all be where money would be of no use to us.

A Decisive Year

Dr. Albert Suedekum, Social-Democratic member of the German parliament, has returned to the Fatherland after making a three months' tour under the auspices of various civic bodies in this country. Before sailing for Europe Dr. Suedekum declared that "the year 1911 will be a decisive year in the history of the Social-Democratic movement of Germany and of the world. The election to the reichstag, which takes place next fall, will show the world that the Socialist party of Germany has the majority of voters in the Fatherland behind it. We expect a tremendous victory at the polls at the next election." Dr. Suedekum said the full strength of the Socialist party has never been revealed to the masses in the United States. "You, here," he added, "judge the strength of the Social-Democratic movement in Germany most universally by the number of members in the German reichstag. Now, this alone is a great deal, for we have fifty-two Socialists in the reichstag. But this is not all of the strength of Socialism by any means. In addition to the fifty-two members in the reichstag we have about 200 Socialists in the various diets, or state parliaments. Then we have nearly 6,000 Socialist representatives in the various city and town councils. These latter Socialist representatives are doing great work for Socialism. Whatever advance Ger-

Why Does It Not Pay?

Last year the United States post-office was operated at a loss of \$17,500,000, while the British post-office showed a surplus of \$22,000,000; the German, of \$15,000,000; the Russian, of \$15,000,000, and the French, of \$4,000,000, during the same period. The principal reasons for the deficit may be thus summarized: (1) the capitalist senators and representatives rob the post-office of millions by refusing to require the railroads to haul mail cars as cheaply as they haul express cars; (2) they refuse to establish a parcels post as exists in Europe, because the express companies want to keep this business and to continue to rob the public. Last year these private companies declared over \$30,000,000 in dividends; (3) they refuse to establish a national telegraph and telephone system, as exists in Europe, because the private companies want to continue robbing the public to the amount of \$25,000,000 a year. Dallas (Texas) Laborer.

A Careful Man

Irate Diner (to waiter who persistently hovers about table)—What on earth are you waiting for, man? I don't want you.

Waiter—Excuse me, sir, but I am responsible for the silver.—Illustrated Bits.

Not the Right Phrase

"Who," asked the minister, "gives this woman away?"

"Hold on, misraire, if you plis," said the titled foreigner, "zis woman is not given away; it iss a trade."

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Capitalist Press Conspiracy

Newspapers Controlled by the Ruling Class Maliciously Claim That Japanese Socialists Are Anarchists—Wholesale Murder of Comrades in the Far East—Royalty Digging Its Own Grave

By Silas Hood.

(Written for The Herald.)

THE trial, conviction and murder of Japanese Socialists in the land of the Mikado and the publication of the outrage in the metropolitan and other daily newspapers controlled by the master class is another flagrant exhibition of the conspiracy of the industrial barons to keep the reading public in ignorance of the actual daily events.

Twenty-five men and one woman, the capitalist press of America informs us, charged with conspiracy against the Japanese throne and with plotting to assassinate the crown prince and high officials of the empire, were publicly sentenced by the supreme court at Tokyo. The story went on to say that Dr. Kotoku and his wife and the other prisoners were anarchists and that when the verdict of the death penalty was pronounced all of the prisoners sprang to their feet and cried: "Long live anarchy!" Jan. 25 the capitalist newspapers briefly announced that Dr. Kotoku, his wife and ten of their companions had been put to death on the gallows while the others were sent to prison for life terms.

The reports in the capitalist papers of the world, especially in the United States, went on to say that the "trial was exhaustive, in every detail, absolutely fair, impartial and constitutional and it was proved beyond a doubt that the anarchists had plotted a violent revolution by means of explosions and deadly weapons."

This lying story was sent out from the Associated Press headquarters in New York and was published after the editors of the big metropolitan papers had carefully edited it and the trained newspapermen handling the copy KNEW that the report that Kotoku was not an anarchist, but a Socialist, and knowing this, they were equally sure that the condemned men had never attempted a revolution in Japan by violence.

You ask me how they knew this? They knew this BECAUSE THREE-FOURTHS OF THOSE EDITORS ARE SOCIALISTS and the others know that Socialists are opposed to anarchy and violence and consequently they were aware that the misinformation was only one more of the methods the capitalist conspirators use to keep the reading public in ignorance of the information they have a right to know.

Japan's Capitalist Iron Heel
Stripped of falsehood, the story shows that Kotoku and his compa-

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Best Carriages for Funerals or Weddings

Workers of all countries unite, you have
nothing to lose but your chains. You have a
world to gain—Dr. Marx.

the same class of judicial murderers that we now know is in the saddle in Japan? You don't need to have a score or more of your brothers slaughtered on the gallows to be made to realize that fact; do you? But nevertheless the slaughtering game of profits and panics is going on here beneath your nose and if you exhibit

enough stupidity in the future to elect to the office of the chief executive of the nation a corporation creature like Harmon of Ohio, or that tub of gloominess from the same state, you will deserve a worse fate than the patriots of Japan were privileged to have.

Pennsylvania.

The Civic Federation

By J. Mahlon Barnes

(Written for The Herald.)

(Extract from Annual Report.)
The Civic Federation has definitely entered the lists as an anti-Socialist institution and must henceforth be classed with the London Municipal society as co-laborers in defense of capitalism. In June, 1909, Mr. August Belmont called upon his millionaire friends for a \$5,000 fund for the purpose of issuing and circulating under the direction of the Civic federation, "SHOWING IN CONCRETE FORM THE MENACE OF SOCIALISM IN THIS COUNTRY."

Its present executive committee is made up first, of seventeen persons, said to represent the public; second, fifteen, said to represent the employers; and third, sixteen, said to represent the wage-earners. Among the latter, in the wage-earners' division, seven out of the eleven members of the present executive council of the American Federation of Labor are numbered.

In 1906 the Civic federation sent a large committee to Europe to investigate and report upon the questions of municipal ownership of public utilities. (An adverse report was assured.) The street railways of New York and August Belmont paid the bills for this investigation, amounting to about \$89,000.

Nowhere in the literature of the Civic federation has there appeared the name of a city or date to support its claim of strike settlements, arbitration or benefits conferred upon labor. Speaking of the accomplishments of the organization, Mr. Belmont says: "It is necessary that

Capitalist Writers Hard Up for Arguments

The physiognomy of mankind would be marrred indeed should the type of the poor yet honest, honorable man disappear." Ye gods! Think of the poor writers of melodrama, sweatshops, tenements, misery and poverty must continue in order to save the physiognomy of mankind. Das Menschheit's antlitz nicht zu verstimmen.

What Is Cause for the Goode Is Cause for the Gander.

POVERTY is the reason why the highest educated people, the literary and learned men lack in character and honorable, upright conduct.

This is a directly translated sentence of Schopenhauer, who would certainly make a most unwilling witness in a Socialistic paper.

Yet it stands to reason, if poverty prevents the intellectual proletariat from rising ethically, it has the same effect upon the masses.

Never has honest effort failed so completely as in the case of Theodore Roosevelt. Never did a man make a greater effort to prove his lack of "esprit" of fertile statesmanship than he. He didn't convince his fellow citizens, he must leave it to time. We trust it will not take much of it. In fact, time has had a wonderful success already.

Mexico in Revolt

The Newspaper Enterprise association several weeks ago sent a special correspondent into Mexico to learn the true state of affairs as to the revolutionary movement, and he finds that despite the claims of the Mexican government and the Associated Press (which have been made every few days for several months) that the revolution is crushed, those reports are absolutely untrue. The state of Chihuahua is almost completely under control of the insurrectos, who are waging a campaign somewhat similar to that of the early American revolutionists, who dodged in and out of hills and swamps and struck effective blows against the forces of tyranny at every opportunity. The New York call also prints some interesting facts from a special correspondent at El Paso, Tex., and Regeneration, the Mexican paper at Los Angeles, contains considerable news of interest to the friends of Mexican freedom. Despite the censored dispatches of the Associated Press the truth regarding the Mexican situation is filtering through to the American people, and Dictator Diaz and his capitalistic allies in this country can no longer crush the struggle for liberty no matter what methods they employ—Cleveland Citizen.

Home Influence

all parents could but realize that their boys are but miniature representative men and that the world is waiting for their proper development and progress, what valued assets these boys would become; how parents would strive to attain the very best ideal manhood for their boys and bring them to the highest standards. But, alas! the push of life outweighs duty and wipes out the memory of responsibility, and boys continue to grow into irresponsible, uncouth, and any of them into worthless men, the parents too often trust to outside finances and depend too much upon misunderstood environment to bring out the fine instincts and best traits of their boys, when in reality what a boy attains in life is due principally to home influence and example. Undoubtedly there are some few exceptions, but this is the rule.—Selected.

enough stupidity in the future to elect to the office of the chief executive of the nation a corporation creature like Harmon of Ohio, or that tub of gloominess from the same state, you will deserve a worse fate than the patriots of Japan were privileged to have.

Pennsylvania.

BREAD AND BLATZ
Cereals, Yeast, Water, Bakers' Art—BREAD
Mother Earth's Best Cereals and Hops,
Water, Yeast, backed by Original Brewing
Methods—BLATZ, BEER

They Break About Even
BLATZ possesses time-honored virtues—
old fashioned tonic properties, delicacy of
flavor, and character.

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BLATZ The FINEST BEER EVER BREWED
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"The Incentive to Labor"

(Written for The Herald.)

L"I'm readin' in th' paper th' other day," said Flannigan, "about th' lack iv incentive t' labor, under Socialism. What do they mane be uit?"

"They mane," answered Casey, "th' ye wud have such a snap makin' a livin' th' ye wud not daysire t' live. Did ye ate breakfast this marnin', Flannigan? An' dinner this noon? An' supper this evenin'?"

"I did," replied Flannigan. "Wud ye have me sth'arve?"

"I wud not. But wud ye suddenly lose ye'r robust hankerin' fr somethin' t' take th' wrinkles out iv ye'r diaphragm simply becuse ye were gettin' all ye produce instead iv gettin' half an' turnin' th' other half t' th' capitalist? Ye wud not. Ye'r esthetic soul wud still raytaih its pure but passionate love fr boiled thripe, an' liver dumplin'. Ye'r weak but insistent flesh wud still sind forth a strumous demand fr enough goolash an' German-fried i' pad tb' achin' void lyin' slightly below ye'r manly bosom. Ye wud still have a healthy three-times-a-day incentive t' ate, an' be that token we will have an incentive t' labor, fr ay ye do not labor ye will miss ye'r meals wid surprisin' regularity.

"It's a pecilicity iv ye'r character also, Flannigan, t' desire a roof over ye'r head an' sufficient clothin' t' enable ye an' ye'r family t' appear in civilized society widout occasioin' embarrassment either t' ye or t' th' before-mentioned society, nr distractin' any undur attencion fr Antette Kellerman or Mary Gar-den.

"I will tell ye this in confidence, Flannigan: The average man and thrade a lar-ge bale in his incentive t' labor in exchange fr a small-sized package iv incentive t' kape fr him self what his labor produces."

gress is not an automobile, it is a well-loaded old ice-wagon. It moves slowly.

It is not the business of capitalist law-makers and executives to control and regulate affairs in the interest of the masses. The panacea of control offered by some professors of economics who dare not, or at any rate, do not, admit Socialism to be the immediate solution of the industrial problem, is certainly a failure under capitalist management.

Control by Socialist administrators with Socialism always and forever in view, evolving just as fast as practicable, and no faster, is feasible. Furthermore, it is good business.

"It is ashamed of a civilization that makes five thousand men dependent on one." Wendell Phillips

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City Civilization

(Written for The Herald.)

OVER 40 per cent of the people of the United States live in cities of more than 2,500.

We have become a city civilization.

Back in the days of George Washington, when the first census was taken, less than 2 per cent of the people lived in cities of 2,500 and over.

It was a country civilization then, a nation of farmers.

Now, while the farmer feeds the city and gives the city raw material in exchange, the city gives the farmer tools, clothing, furniture, bonks, musical instruments, and finished products that are either necessary or pleasant accessories of a farm.

And in the city are located shops, factories, laboratories, universities, libraries, and most of the chief, decisive, characteristic features of civilization.

You may register the culture and efficiency of a civilization by its cities.

If the city does not make progress, the nation does not make progress.

Let the cities fail in what is being attempted today—and civilization fails!

Let the city be a strangling place for the health and aspiration and hope of the young men and women who come from the farm or the small town, and the farmers, AS A CLASS, suffer degradation.

The better city—THE CITY EFFICIENT—fr which we are struggling in Milwaukee, is of more than local importance.

CARL SANDBURG.

We will sell this entire lot on receipt of \$1.00, but only one lot to one address of this price. A second lot of the same kind will cost you \$1.50, a price which we pay to the cost of printing and advertising. We give you the first lot below cost, so as to show you at our expense how easy it is to find new readers for socialist literature. Ask for Hustler's Combination, and mention this advertisement. Address

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Every Saturday

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

Published by the

MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING COMPANY

BRISBANE HALL, 5th & Chestnut Sts. Milwaukee, Wis.

FREDERIC HEATH—VICTOR L. BERGER

Editor Associate

The Herald is Not Responsible for Opinions of Its Contributors.

Official Paper of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee and the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.

Entered at the Milwaukee Post Office as Second-Class Matter, August 20, 1901.

Readers of this paper are earnestly requested to send the names and addresses of all college men and women, graduates and undergraduates, who are interested, or likely to become interested in Socialism, to Harry W. Laidler, organizer of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, at room 902 Tilden building, 105 West Fortieth street, New York City.

The society, organized in 1905, seeks to promote an intelligent interest in Socialism among college men and women through the formation of study chapters in the colleges and universities, and of alumni chapters, and through the general distribution of literature.

Its growth has been most encouraging, and it now boasts of chapters in no less than a score of colleges, including Harvard, Yale, Cornell, University of Pennsylvania, Clark, C. C. N. Y., New York University, Stanford University, the universities of Washington, Wisconsin, Michigan, Columbia, Barnard, Rochester, Marietta, Meadville Theological school, K. S. A. C., Brown University, Morris Pratt Institute, and others.

Any information concerning the purpose and work of the I. S. S. will be gladly given by the organizer, Mr. Laidler. Literature of the society will be sent on request.

Half Hours in the Herald Sanctum

New Socialist Novel

[TO THE EDITOR.]

May I ask space to call the attention of your readers to a new Socialist novel which has just been published, and which I believe deserves to be known? It is "The Chaam," by George Cram Cook, published by Frederick A. Stokes. It is a portrayal of the class conflict as it exists in America, and it is almost unique among Socialist novels in that it is written by a man who knows the class war thoroughly and can write about it, and who at the same time knows the world of finance and society, and can write convincingly about that. The scene of the last half of the book is laid in Russia, and it has been a long time since I have read anything with more intense interest than this. I will not summarize the plot of this story, but will leave it for your readers to find it out for themselves.

My point is that here is a book which Socialists should circulate. It is part of our task to make clear to publishers of books that we are on the lookout for the vital word upon such questions, and that whenever they take the trouble to publish Socialist novels we can be counted on to get behind and push. May I also add that in doing this I am not boosting the work of a friend of mine. I have never even heard of the name of Mr. Cook before his book was sent to me by the publisher.

UPTON SINCLAIR.

DeL.

Postal Savings Banks Faulty

[TO THE EDITOR.]

Enclosed you will find reply to inquiry I sent to the postmaster of Carthage, Mo., in regard to depositing a little money which I have managed to save from fifty years of hard and arduous labor. I have looked forward to the time when I could put by a few dollars to put us away decently when we come to die. Wife and I are getting old now. Hence we thought when the postal bank became a law we would have a safe depository for a couple of hundred, but alas, our hopes have turned to disappointment.

J. H. ALLISON.

[Enclosure.]

"United States Post Office, Carthage, Mo., Jan. 17.—J. H. Allison, Esq.: Sir, I have no extra copies of regulations governing postal savings deposits, as none have as yet been issued. Only patrons of this office can deposit in this depository. Yours truly, R. T. Stickney, P. M."

God and the Social-Democracy

Written by
HERMAN KUTTER

good effect; for all agree that Socialism is well enough if only it could be established. And then I cite them to Milwaukee, to the Wisconsin legislature, and to the doings of different municipalities and lessons the trusts and labor unions are teaching us as to the necessity of uniting in a cooperative effort for better success and others are increasing, and I am preaching the gospel, as well as I can among them all; and I flatter myself with security than can be otherwise attained, and then I refer them to New Zealand, Denmark, Switzerland and other countries where Socialism is being inaugurated with pleasing results, the like of which they never knew, because they read so little, and it makes them think as so little, and it makes before, and many are being converted.

I am a relic of the civil war, aged and unable to get about much.

Mich.

W. J. H.

The noblest motive is the public good.—Virgil.

A Great Book

"THE STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE" by Walter Thomas Mills, has had a larger sale than any other large American Socialist work. In its 640 pages, it covers the entire field of the social, political and economic life of the human race in the simplest language and a lucid style that no one who can read the English language can help but comprehend. Mills is essentially the school teacher; he makes everything plain. He is the author of the articles on the British labor movement now running in the Social Democratic Herald.

If you are interested, in any way, in economic, social or political questions, you can not afford to be without "The Struggle for Existence" in your library.

Price, \$2.50. In clubs of ten, \$1.50.

Send orders to

The Social-Democratic Herald

528-530 Chestnut St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Mayor Seidel's Striking Address

Milwaukee: Mayor Seidel spoke before a convention of an organization representing the lower stratum of unemployment this week, his address being in the main as follows:

"It is with extreme pain that I welcome you to Milwaukee. It is with extreme pain that I see you tied hand and foot. It reminds me of a picture Carlyle drew of men with strong arms and strong feet, who were looking for work, and were not permitted to work. It reminds me of that picture which depicts the extreme tragedy of modern civilization. I see in you the enchanted workman, begging for the opportunity to work. You cannot work. Why? Because you are enchanted by a new trinity, and that trinity is profit, rent and interest.

"The reason you cannot work is because it does not pay somebody to put you to work. The reason you are begging for a job is because the job does no longer belong to you. "The conditions are not such as can be solved by raising over your heads, pinned to a stick, a colored flag. The conditions today are such as cannot be solved by getting together under any so-called banner. If

there is anything you need especially, it is to put your brain into action.

"The workman's problems today are different from that they ever were in the civilizations of the past and they must be handled in a different manner. To such extent as you become masters of your environment shall you be free. To the extent you manage to take hold of the reins of government you can govern to suit your class, and only, to that extent.

"I understand very well that it is not easy for men who have been deprived of an education to emancipate themselves from their superstitions. And yet it is with dogged obstinacy that you must continue to go at it. Like bulldogs you must stick to the job until you wrestle it. Unless you do that there is no chance for you to win out.

He Deprecates Wanderlust

"I think a better and higher civilization could be accomplished if we should stick to our particular and individual communities, and there insist that these problems he tackled. There is no community in the country bot has its problem. You cannot solve them by leaving one place and going to another. The working people of the United States must come to learn that it is not in any one particular city these problems can be solved, but that in every town they must try to solve them.

"Some immediate relief could be gained if you stood out for shorter hours of labor. Until such time as you are masters and owners of the tools you need to make a livelihood you will not be free. When that day comes you shall be free, and there will be no unemployed problem. If all over the country workingmen would arise and demand this, there is no power on the face of the earth that could keep it from them."

The mayor warned the convention of the seamen's strike now on against the Lake Carriers' association.

"We hope none of you will fight against the striking seamen," he said.

"It may be hard to refuse the place of a man who has gone on strike, especially when your wives and family are in need of clothes and bread. But consider that the men who strike are endeavoring to get bread for their wives and children. The battle may take a lifetime, but if you keep at it you are going to win in the end."

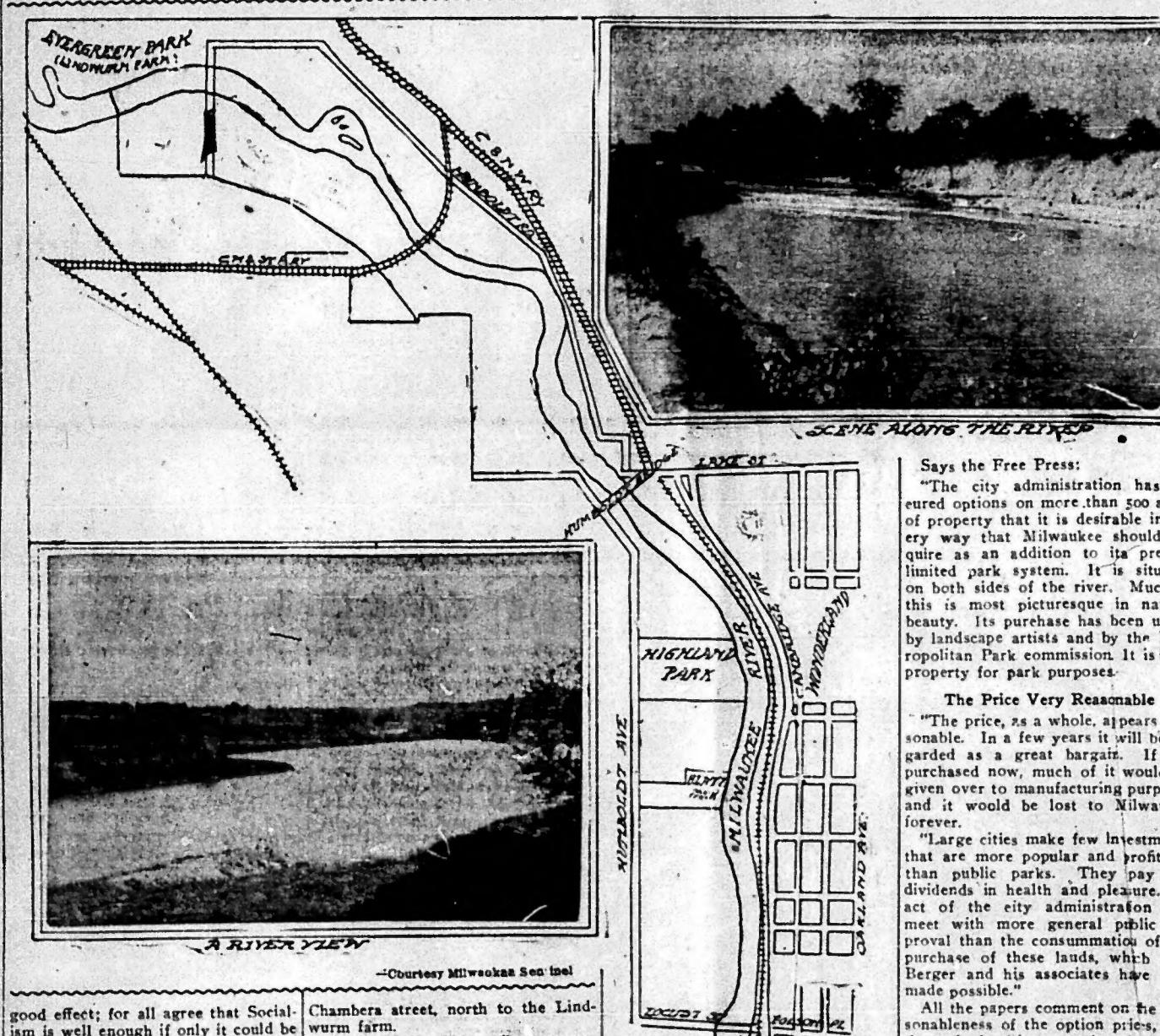
Socialists Give City Vast Park

Alderman Berger Springs Surprise at Council Meeting—Will Put Milwaukee in the Lead—The People Delighted

Milwaukee: In the meeting of the city council Monday Ald. Victor L. Berger sprung one of the "big things" of the Socialist administration when he launched the biggest park project ever undertaken by the city of Milwaukee. He announced that after over eight months' work the city authorities had obtained options on from 500 to 600 acres of land on both sides of the Milwaukee river, from

ke to that to obtain the riparian rights to the upper river.

"The municipal authorities are to be congratulated upon their efforts to carry out the recommendation of the Metropolitan Park commission and obtain the land along the Milwaukee river running north from Riverside and Gordon parks to Lindwurm park, and thus make the banks of the river public property and a public park."



—Courtesy Milwaukee Sentinel

Says the Free Press:

"The city administration has secured options on more than 500 acres of property that it is desirable in every way that Milwaukee should acquire as an addition to its present limited park system. It is situated on both sides of the river. Much of this is most picturesque in natural beauty. Its purchase has been urged by landscape artists and by the Metropolitan Park commission. It is ideal property for park purposes."

The Price Very Reasonable

"The price, as a whole, appears reasonable. In a few years it will be regarded as a great bargain. If not purchased now, much of it would be given over to manufacturing purposes and it would be lost to Milwaukee forever."

"Large cities make few investments that are more popular and profitable than public parks. They pay big dividends in health and pleasure. No act of the city administration will meet with more general public approval than the consummation of the purchase of these lands, which Ald. Berger and his associates have now made possible."

All the papers comment on the reasonableness of the option prices, and the undoubted increases in values year by year.

"Eight Letters to an American Father" is a fine Socialist appeal to the men who work and wear themselves out to produce or food. Written by a farmer! 4 cents a copy. Twenty-five for a dollar. This office.

Map of the New 600-acre Park for Milwaukee

Says the Free Press:

"I believe it is the biggest, most comprehensive and most beautiful thing ever done for the city of Milwaukee, and I mean it to be my farewell legislation as an alderman."

"When I have accomplished this, and have secured certain needed laws from the state legislature for the welfare of Milwaukee, then I shall resign and take up my duties as a congressman."

The principal owners of the land along the river are August and Henry Uihlein, the Schlitz Brewing company, the Jackson and Koenen estates, Lucinda Orton, the Northwestern railroad, the Wonderland company, the Blatz Brewing company, and the Cement Mills company.

Biggest Thing for City

The transaction involves an expenditure of over \$1,000,000. The tract can be obtained with the payment of a comparatively small sum down, however, and land contracts as provided for the purchase of all the park that Milwaukee has acquired. Ald. Berger says there is sufficient money on hand to put the project through.

"London," says Mr. Berger, "has a park of this kind extending for twenty miles. New York has the park along the Hudson. I have been in all of the larger cities of the country and have viewed all of the finest parks, and I can say that there is nothing anywhere to compare with the upper Milwaukee in beauty."

Newspapers Approve Purchase

All Milwaukee is surprised and delighted. Without exception the newspapers commend the project.

Says the Journal:

"We can not conceive of an invest-

ment that will return more health and pleasure to the people of Milwau-

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD—Business Dep't

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Friend. Foreign subscriptions, including Canada, \$1.50.

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65,536,000,000 copies or more, per thousand,

STATE OF WISCONSIN, MILWAUKEE
County, County Court—In Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Auguste Redlich deceased.

Letters of administration on the Estate of Auguste Redlich, late of the City of Milwaukee, in the County of Milwaukee deceased, having been duly granted to Alfred Redlich, this Court:

It is ordered, That the time from the date hereof until and including the first Tuesday of Sept., A. D. 1911, be and the same is hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of the said Auguste Redlich deceased, shall present their claims for examination and allowance.

It is further ordered, That all claims for necessary funeral expenses for the expenses of the last sickness of the deceased and for debts having a preference under the laws of the United States which are presented within thirty days after the time fixed and adjusted in said Court, at the Court Rooms in the Court House, in the City of Milwaukee, in said County, at the regular term thereof appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of April 1911 and all such creditors are hereby notified thereof.

It is further ordered, That all other claims and debts in which said claims and demands will be examined and adjusted as aforesaid, and of the time above limited for said creditors to present their claims and demands, be given by publishing a copy of this order and notice, for four consecutive weeks, once in each week, in the *Milwaukee Journal*, in said newspaper, published in the County of Milwaukee, the first publication to be within fifteen days from the date hereof.

Dated this 22nd day of January, 1911.
By the Court,
M. S. SHERIDAN,
County Judge.
WIDULE & MENSING
Attorneys for Estate.
Room 8 Metropolitan Block,
Milwaukee, Wis.

**TEETH
EXTRACTED**
ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT
PAIN OR BANGER
NEW TEETH—the best and finest man
who: \$8.00 up
bored in the world. \$6.00 up
Guaranteed to fit, or money refunded.
Standard Crowns and
Bridge Teeth. \$6.00 up
FINE FILLINGS A LEADING SPECIALTY

We guarantee complete satisfaction,
give honest, intelligent advice
true, and dooce nobody.

DR. YOUNG
414-415 Curran Bldg., Milwaukee
HOURS—8:30 to 6:30; Sundays, 9 to 12
Phone CURAN 2800.

COMRADES, YOUR PATRONAGE
IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED

For Your Needs Try
Brueff
CLOTHING CO.
Sellers of Up-to-Date
CLOTHING
and
FURNISHINGS
For Men and Boys
Fond du Lac Avenue
Cor. 18th St.

Cough?
Our Cough Syrup will
relieve it.
Fred A. Wenzel
PRESCRIPTION
DRUGGIST
Hennepin Ave. & Clarence St.

MIES UNION TAILOR
875 Milwaukee St. 875
(Over South Bay St.)
PHONE SOUTH 14647

EMIL BACHMANN
JEWELER AND OPTICIAN
811 THIRD ST.
Bartholomew
Honor Guard by a Graduate Optician

Dr. E. E. Schuster
DENTIST
2315 Fond du Lac Ave.

Peter Schupmehl
Saloon and Palm Garden
820 State St.

Look For the Red Flag on Your
Bread. It is Made by Comrade
Anton Glassi
507 Third St.
Johnson, Walnut and Sherman Sts.

Casper Hach
BAKER AND
CONFETIONER
927 Kinnickinnic Av.

Social-Democratic Carnival and Promotion Committee Receipts

Previously reported	\$887.50	Andrew Majors	1.00	E. C. Sanders	1.00
Henry Richter	1.00	George Kahl	1.00	Engineers & Firemen's Union No. 22	5.00
Emil Summerfield	1.00	Clark A. Crenn	1.00	No. 44	1.00
Geo. Goetz	1.00	John F. Berger	1.00	L. Burkhardt	1.00
August Beckmann	1.00	H. Seesau	1.00	John Neisau	2.00
Alex Glaser	1.00	Adolph Loose	1.00	John Kalups	1.00
M. Orlitz	1.00	Peter Damph	1.00	Mike Zehner	1.00
John Anshuber	1.00	J. R. M.	1.00	Theodor Baumann	1.00
Stanley Kusowowski	1.00	J. G. Gohic	1.00	David Schlesinger	1.00
E. Brromerberger	1.00	John C. Kuhn	1.00	W. Matzner	1.00
Paul Gahrich	1.00	O. M. Merek	1.00	A. H. Schwart	1.00
Frank Lyons	1.00	M. N. Landu	1.00	William Zastrow	1.00
John Cichak	1.00	Louis Troome	1.00	Max Frans	1.00
Frank Gasper	1.00	Frank Wielopolski	1.00	J. Kubel	1.00
Martin Brun	1.00	Louis Kiefer	1.00	William Miller	1.00
Emich Olcick	1.00	Julius Wilkowski	1.00	Lebensak	1.00
E. F. Cramer	1.00	Karl Luetke	1.00	H. Lang	1.00
John Hancke	1.00	Adolph Groeven	1.00	J. Reader	1.00
E. P. Dohmann	1.00	P. L. Jodlyn	1.00	George Eigner	1.00
Albert Wollenweiter	1.00	Edward J. K.	1.00	Harry Harris	1.00
Friedrichs	1.00	Frederick Riebe	1.00	F. F. F.	1.00
August J. Seidler	1.00	Gustav Richter	1.00	William Retzka	2.00
John Soeger	1.00	B. Olest	1.00	George Block	1.00
R. Zimmer	1.00	George Sanderson	1.00	H. Eckrich	1.00
Kornwall	1.00	John Buechel	1.00	F. A. Weitzman	1.00
W. N. St. John	1.00	Frank Seidler	1.00	Rudolf Zeller	1.00
August Zorn	1.00	Frank Schulz	1.00	John Hollridge	1.00
Frank Ganning	1.00	Thomas Butler	1.00	Cash Sale	2.5
Helmuth Juergens	1.00	Fred Maurer	1.00	Wenzel Denk	2.00
George Schneid	1.00	Henry Gallun	1.00	Thomas Klammer	1.00
Bernhard Jentsch	1.00	John Hartung	1.00	Charles Schaefer	1.00
St. John	1.00	Frank Schaefer	1.00	Frank Kellermann	1.00
Rogahn	1.00	W. E. Bruce	1.00	Joseph Neidermaier	1.00
A. Carlson	1.00	E. J. Butter	1.00	Joseph Holisch	1.00
William Grauwe	1.00	W. P. Carrigan	1.00	Willy W. W.	1.00
Steve Hawkins	1.00	W. William Schranz	1.00	Frank Bauer	1.00
Lee Austin	1.00	Alfred Fahnrich	1.00	F. J. Kroscher	1.00
August Margardt	1.00	William Van Buran	1.00	Total	\$450.25

NOTICE.—The list of carnival ticket sales is so long that it cannot be published in one or two issues. If your name does not appear above, wait for later lists.

Previously reported: \$257.12 D. J. Wood

A. N. Anderson

E. H. Thomas

G. E. Hilla

A. A. Woerner

James J. Intermediller

George Kaiser

R. P. Rinck

B. M. Hungerford

Ernest M. Beck

August Beck

Emil Holzberg

Anton Wetzell

W. F. Bridgeford

W. M. Moenck

D. McCloskey

William Burschaber

John J. Wilkens

Carl Hein

Ed. Dorn

E. A. Hallert

E. Malmstrom

E. F. Frodermann

J. A. Gall

Frank Gilek

Leo Ehrlich

Dr. Ehrlich

Herman Beisler

H. L. Lemke

Charles Poetsch

Gottried Lietzow

J. J. Rausch

Edw. Balcock

Fred Radke

John Weber

Earl Koenig

W. L. H. Schaefer

H. Moermann

Henry Meisinger

H. Daniels

Hans Nelson

William Schaefer

William Nolte

Fred Ottmann

Ferdinand Koschitzke

P. S. Nogel

G. J. Juras

George Schaefer

Charles F. Cook

A. Lindner

W. Daus

William F. Grossman

James Oberon

John Schaefer

Paul Schaefer

Paul A. Stein

J. G. Maria

George E. Cook

Fred Horsch

Henry Weidner

Albert Buchholz

Robert Walker, Jr.

A. Leenhouts, M. D.

T. T. Tieg

August Leinenweber

Walter French

Charles Hind

Joseph Feigl

L. Lehrhammer

Mike Blodorn

Louis Jahn

Joseph Wiles

S. D. Danner

Paul W. Brings

J. M. Bandtzel

J. M. Czerny

Herman C. Schatz

Ed. F. Alles

Louis Glasmann

Paul F. Schmidt

H. P. Pfeiffer

Alfred J. Hoffmann

E. A. Fritsch

Emil Brodbeck

Frank Fehrmann

Frank J. Schatz

John H. Schatz</p

Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS—318 STATE ST.

TELEPHONE—GRAND 1742

Meetings on 1st and 3d Wednesdays (8 P.M.), Frede
Gemeinde Hall, Fourth St., Bet. Cedar and State.

OFFICERS:

Corresponding Secretary—JOHN REICHERT, 318 State St.
Recording Secretary—FREDERIC HEATH, 344 State St.
Secretary-Treasurer—EMIL BRODDE, 1026 Eighteenth St.
Secretary-At-Arms—M. WEISSENPLUCH, 1577 Louis AV.
Business Agent—FRANK J. WEBER, 318 State St.

EXECUTIVE BOARD—Henry Rumpel, Walter S. Fisher, John J. Handley, Albert Walters, James Sheehan, John Rader, Edmund Melms.

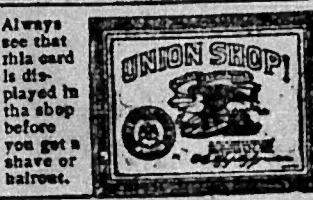
LABEL SECTION—Meetings 2d and 4th Thursday evenings, 318 State St., Chairman, Wm. Haller; V. C. M. H. Whitaker; Tres., J. Reichert; Secy., F. W. B. Book; 1118 State St.

BUILDING TRADES SECTION—Meetings 2d and 4th Thursday evenings, 318 State St., Cor. Secy., John Schewe; 1001 Pleasant St.; Pres., Henry Rumpel, 318 State St.

Business Agent, Wm. Gribble, 318 State St. (Chartered by A. F. of L. B. T. Dept.)

THE UNION LABEL continues to stand for "A Noble Manhood, a More Beautiful Womanhood and a Happier Childhood". The courts have not yet taken from us the right to employ this means to the end—labor's freedom. While we may, let us USE ITS POWER

Union Barber Shops



Always see that this card is displayed in the shop before you get a shave or haircut.

FRED. GROSSE
FINE LINE OF UNION CIGARS
Shaving ParlorJ. N. GAUER
SHAVING PARLOR
305 KINNICKINNICK AVENUE
Opposite South Bay St.

H. KUHNS BARBER SHOP

452 REED STREET, CORNER SCOTT

H. C. MUNDT SHAVING
166 LLOYD ST.
FINE LINE OF UNION CIGARS PARLORJ. P. KINSELLA
Shaving Parlor
227 1/4 Howell AvenueST. CHARLES HOTEL
Barber Shop and Bath Rooms
EMIL TRIEBE, ProprietorWm. Smith
Shaving Parlor
835 Kinnickinnic AvenueUnion Barber Shops
U P - T O - D A T E .

The following is a list of Union Barber Shops. See that your shop is on the list, or look up another.

West Side.

Austermann, A. 359 3rd st. c. Walnut
Bagni, A. F. 600 12th st.

Bartlett, Henry, 48th and 1st State

Beisner, J. C. 672 7th st.

Berner, H. A. 1928 Cherry street

Beitzhold, Chas. 488 11th st.

Brentzmann, Ben, 2427 Walnut

Brumel, Julius, 1315 Vliet street

Buckow, Otto, 331 Clinton street

Curtiss, R. A. 3211 Lisbon avenue

Eberts, Joseph A. 48 Thirtieth street

Eckert, John, 2009 Lisbon ave.

Felscher, J. P. 1422 Walnut st.

Franz, Chas. 328 Chestnut

Frey, Adam, 1330 Cherry

Frey, Michael, 10 Sycamore street

Friedl, Anton, 1419 Vliet st.

Fuchs, Edw. J. 1018 Vliet st.

Halazon, Charles, 324 Wells street

Halazon, Louis, 514 Eighth street

Hartmann, George O., 931 Center street

Herr, Henry, 2111 Fond du Lac avenue

Hilse, Chas., 503 Chestnut st.

Holzapfel, G. 301 3rd st.

Holzhausen, Union Depot

Hodthauer, Peter, 1017 Winnebago

Hornbrook, Wm. 745 12th st.

Huber, Hans, 470 11th st.

Kraumann, 600 Chestnut street

Klassen, George, 343 3d street

Kleinhaus & Bradt, 253 Wisconsin street

Kling, V. D. 1916 Chambers street

Koenings, G. 1103 Chestnut street

Kohls, Henry, 1722 Fond du Lac ave.

Kraemer, Christ, 627 20th street

Lang, Gust—508 Third street

Leidgen, Robert, 2029 Center street

Liedel, Fred E. 154 4d st.

Mavrody, A. 603 Wells street

Mundt, H. C. 168 Lloyd st.

Oehman, Matt, 2102 Fond du Lac avenue

O'Haire, Geo. J. 501 12th st.

Petri, Richard, 2024 Clybourn st.

Polaski, J. 014 35th st.

Praus, Frank—1362 Fond du Lac avenue

Ratzow, Fred—Twelfth and Lee st.

Reipke, Val, 1531 Cherry st.

Rendel, W. Fortieth and Grand Av.

Schenk, Carl, 2323 State st.

Schreier, Herman, 1203 Chestnut

Schmidt, W. G. 2024 North ave.

Schmidt, John, 1308 Cherry

Schoenecker, F. 1726 Walnut

Scholtz, Albert, 2422 Fond du Lac avenue

Schott, C. C. 1128 Burleigh street

Schultz & Kuhn, 1484 Green Bay ave.

Sery, J. 2816 Clybourn st.

Smith, R. L. 627 Grand avenue

Wambach, Albert—1223 Third street

Wellhausen, J. C. 443 3d st.

Wittenberg, F. 525 Grand av

Young & Dornoff, Third and State

Zeidler, M. W. 89 16th st.

Zemlyni, Morris, 60 Tent st.

East Side.

Grawe, F. 573 East Water st.

Gossman, J. Blatz Hotel

Heilmann, Chas. P. 86 Mason

Klett, Edward, 669 Market

Lass, Gus, 543 East Water street

Poser, Albert, 308 Milwaukee st.

Prussing, Geo. 439 E. Water st.

Schmidt, B. 917 E. Water st.

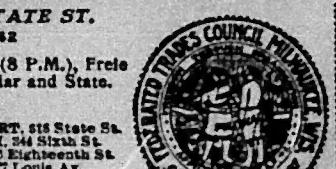
Schmidt, C. 338 Brady st.

Schlotter, Ed., Cor. Wisconsin and Milwaukee sts.

Sawson & Smith, 205 Wisconsin st.

Trieb, Emil, St. Charles Hotel

Wiske, Charles A. 571 Thirteenth street



News of Organized Labor

Conducted by Walter S. Fisher

Address all Communications to 318 State St.

St. Paul, Minn.—The organization of the mail clerks in the northwest and entire west is progressing rapidly and indications point to a general walkout of the men unless congress or the postal department makes changes in its extra working rule. Thousands of letters and telegrams have been sent by commercial bodies, business men and state and city officials to congressmen asking "that the men be treated fairly."

Everett, Wash.—The Typographical union has negotiated a new scale for the book and job members of the organization and the same has been accepted by the employers, who have also signed an agreement to cover a period of two years. By the terms of the new agreement the men will receive an increase in wages from \$24 to \$25.50 per week for the first year, and \$27 per week will be the scale for the second year.

Saginaw, Mich.—Organizer W. G. Shea of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers recently visited this city in an effort to build up the local organization. The bosses tumbled to the fact that he was in town and that there might be "something doing," so they immediately got together and raised wages 25 cents per hour, evidently a grand stand play to offset the efforts of the organizer.

St. Louis, Mo.—The annual Red book of the Missouri Bureau of Labor for the year 1910 shows a remarkable increase in the number of woman members of trades unions, amounting to about 75,44 per cent. Wages have increased 4 cents per hour on an average. Thirty unions have had strikes against their employers. Of this number thirteen settled their differences, three settled on a compromise, one lost its fight and thirteen are still pending. St. Louis has 41,000 men and women in the organized trades.

Pueblo, Col.—The Typographical union of this city recently completed negotiations with the employers, and as a result the printers are benefited by a substantial increase in wages. Under the terms of the new agreement the wage for book and job men is advanced \$2 per week for the first year, and \$1 per week for each of the two succeeding years. The scale at the end of the three years will be \$24 per week. The morning newspaper scale was advanced from \$16 to \$28 for the first year, \$29 for the second year, \$29.50 for the third year, and \$30.50 the last year of the agreement. The evening newspaper scale was increased from \$23 to \$25 for the first year, \$26 for the second year, \$26.50 for the third year and \$27.50 for the fourth year.

Louisville, Ky.—About eighty barbers have been on strike in this city since Jan. 2. They demanded a guarantee of \$13 per week and 60 per cent of all taken in over \$20 in each week. The men are being backed by the International union and are receiving a strike benefit of \$7 per week.

St. Catherine, Ont.—The members of the Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers' union recently secured an increase in wages of 25 cents per day, in the shop of the McKinnon Dash company.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Local No. 7 of the Metal Polishers' union reports that they have been successful in obtaining the nine-hour day in the Bissell Carpet Sweeper factory without the necessity of striking for it.

Milwaukee, Wisc.—At a meeting of the District council of the Steamfitters, comprising all the territory within a radius of 150 miles of Chicago, and held in the latter city the early part of the week, Albert Walters, business agent of the Steamfitters of this city, was elected delegate to the international convention, which will be held in Cincinnati next June.

Indianapolis, Ind.—All the locals of the United Brewery Workmen closed new contracts with the brewery proprietors recently which will cover a period of two years. Aside from considerable improvements in general working conditions the brewers received an increase in wages from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per week and a reduction of hours from nine to eight; the bottle beer drivers received an increase of never knew.

The Weber Brewing company of Waukesha, Wisc., and induce this firm to pay higher wages and grant better conditions, but without avail.

Representatives of labor organizations, who tried to confer with the Weber Brewing company have been insulted and abused and the firm insists on long working hours and low wages.

The Weber Brewing company of Waukesha, Wisc., sells bottled and keg beer in this city, claiming to be union beer, thereby deceiving the buyers.

We again call attention to the fact that the Weber Brewing company of Waukesha, Wisc., is no union brewery, is paying starvation wages to their employees and insults and abuses organized labor.

The United Brewery Workers of Milwaukee and Waukesha, Wisc.

Henry Harbicht's Place
Bottle Beer. Keg Beer on Tap
Sample Room. Phone 1496 Grand
271 Third St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Adolph Heumann
SALOON
526 Chestnut St., Milwaukee

Frank Deuster
BAKERS' HOME
Saloon and Pool Room
610 Chestnut Street Milwaukee, Wis.

G. D. WAUGH
EXPERT OPTICIAN
829 GRAND AVE.
When You WANT YOUR EYES WEADED

Workers' union No. 239; Ed. Bnlwen, H. E. Siefer and L. E. Sizer of International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers union No. 8; John Wolters, Upholsterers' union No. 29; Arthur Kahn, Charles Schumacher, Fred Hein, Bakery and Confectionery Workers No. 205; Bro. Thomas Seaman of the International Association of Machinists No. 66.

A motion was made and carried that we allow a picture of the council be taken in the new hall. As more credentials were received, a motion was made and carried that the delegates be seated. The following were seated: Cora Huelse of Waitresses' union No. 528, and Ed. Kliman of Metal Polishers' union No. 10.

Report of Building Trades council received and placed on file.

Report of Label section received and placed on file.

Treasurer Brodde reported that the Building Trades council had just paid the council the \$200 for the balance on their account. A motion was made that we receive money and place the letter on file. An amendment was made that we send them a letter of thanks. The amendment was lost, the motion was carried.

The report of the executive board was taken up seriatim.

A motion was made that we refuse to grant the Building Trades council was carried.

A letter received from the unemployed, asking a representative attend their meeting. Bro. Coleman was elected to go.

A communication was received from International Carriage and Wagon Workers stating they had not received a formal letter and stating that their representative would be in town to take up this with our committee. A motion was made that we receive it and place it on file carried.

The communication from Machinists' Helpers was received and requested granted.

A motion was made that we make manifest the depths of our sorrow at the loss of Delegate Sultaire by a silent rising vote.

A motion was made and carried that bills be allowed.

Bro. Coleman reported for special committee on the Grand Rapids brewery. A motion was made that we receive the report and concur in the resolution of the Brewery Workers was carried.

Bro. Weber reported on the Stern bill on non-partisan elections. A motion was made that three telegrams be sent, one to the chief clerk of the assembly, one to the speaker and one to Mr. Roycraft, chairman of the committee, as a protest from organized labor, was carried unanimously.

Delegate Bock, secretary of the Label section, announced that the Label section would meet in room 213 of this building on the second and fourth Thursdays.

The amendment to the constitution was read for second time.

A motion was made

Espenhai Bonds Mean Dollars to You

Final Price Cuts on Adler's Clothes

Labinski's Stock at Half Price

Men's and Young Men's Suits and Overcoats—strictly all wool fabrics, union made, sold at \$15.00 and \$16.50. Final cut price Saturday only..... \$8.45
\$12.00 Men's Craventettes and Overcoats. Final cut price..... \$5.95
\$22.00 Suits in the Adler Collegian make. Final cut price..... \$10.95
\$7.50 Boys' Long Pants Suits, sizes 14, 15 and 16. Final cut price..... \$3.95

UNION MADE

Working and Dress Trousers for Men

\$1.75 and \$2 Trouzers, final cut price per pair..... \$1.15
\$2.50 Trouzers, final cut price per pair..... \$1.45



Bonds With Every Purchase at 300 Stores

Espenhai Bonds Mean Dollars to You

ESPENHAIS

GREATER MILWAUKEE'S GREATER STORE

GRAND AVENUE

**Use Karo Corn Syrup spread on bread for the children's lunch**

Karo Corn Syrup is a delicious syrup and best of all it is so easily digested that young and old can eat it freely—even when other syrups may disagree with them.

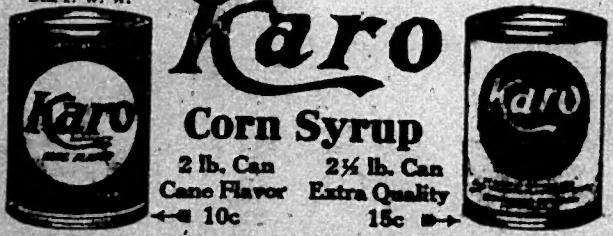
Scientists and food experts recommend Karo Corn Syrup as a pure and wholesome syrup. They say it is full of strength and nourishment and rich in food value.

It is especially good for men and women who work or study hard, and for growing children—boys and girls who are going to school.

Ask your dealer for Karo Corn Syrup and see that you get the can as shown below. Karo Corn Syrup is the best article of its kind and you should insist upon having it. It is the biggest money's worth in any grocery store today.

Karo Corn Syrup Cook Book—fifty pages, including thirty perfect recipes for home candy-making—Free. Send your name on a post card, today, to Corn Products Refining Company, New York—P. O. Box 161.

DEPT. W. W.



Corn Syrup

2 lb. Can 2 1/2 lb. Can

Can Flavor Extra Quality

18c 18c

Hats**Spring 1911,**

Now in all the New Shapes and Colors

Union Made

LAUER'S
National Avenue
Corner First Avenue

Meat is Cheap at the New Cheap Cash Market, 907 Third Street. Give me a call and be convinced. I can save you money. Here are a few Saturday Specials

	VEAL	BEEF
Fore Quarter	9c	11c
Hind Quarter	12 1/2c	14c
Stew	10c	12c
LAMB	12 1/2c	14c
Legs	10c	12c
Shoulder	10c	12c
Chops	12c	14c
Stew	7c	10c
PORK	12 1/2c	14c
Loin	10c	12c
Shoulder	10c	12c
Leaf Lard	10c	12c
Neck Bones	7c	10c

John A. Kottler, 907 3rd St.

Aldermanic Demagogery Rebuked

Milwaukee: The 1911 budget was adopted at last Monday's council meeting only after the capitalist aldermen had expended every means at their command in filibustering against it.

Alderman Corcoran (D) moved that \$168,000 for removing ashes he set aside in a contingent fund so that it could be used to give work to the unemployed "by opening up public work as soon as possible." He claimed that the majority members were acting illegally in following the recommendation and wanted the procedure changed.

Ald. Berger (S.D.) called this "the cheapest kind of demagogery," and claimed that the aldermen were taking advantage of a peculiar situation merely. He argued that the entire matter of ash removal was optional with the council.

Ald. Arnold (S. D.) claimed that Ald. Corcoran was not sincere in his decision to have the 168,000 used to assist the unemployed. Ald. Grass (S. D.) said that the Social-Democratic party had been put on record in this matter before and that there was no necessity for this move.

President Melms (S. D.) relinquished his chair to Ald. Rehfeld (S. D.) at this stage and took the floor to reply to Ald. Corcoran's statement that he had assisted in having a law passed to create a special fund for ash removal.

"I have been told," said Ald. Melms, "that your former mayor had several caucuses in his office at various times and informed his party aldermen to promise more improvements for less money. He told them to have any kind of surface placed on the streets so that they would last until after election. We never practise such deceit."

"I brand as false such statements," shouted Ald. Carney. "I attended many caucuses, but never heard such statements from the mayor. I never heard so much campaign bunk shot as by the Socialists in the last two years."

"I defy any one to state one thing done by our party which was not in the interest of the laborers," replied Ald. Welch (S. D.). "Ald. Carney is a

union man himself, but we are going to work for the people in spite of him."

The Corcoran motion was finally killed.

A second controversy was started by Ald. Carney wanting to know by what right the council was going to issue refunding bonds to pay off a deficit. His motion to eliminate the bonds was finally defeated by a vote of 2 to 30.

The third controversy was over the bonds for a terminal station, precipitated by Ald. Boggs (D.). He said that it was folly for the city to "spend money for the private corporations" in this way! After a heated controversy his motion to have these bonds eliminated from the budget was voted down by a vote of 5 to 27.

The budget was then adopted, all 33 members voting for it.

Four ordinances were adopted as

follows: One regulating the building of garages containing more than four automobiles and providing that they be fireproof; requiring that all automobiles be stopped when approaching cars loading or unloading passengers; prohibiting the erection of any but cement sidewalks in the future; making it unlawful to operate stationery engines without mufflers.

The resolution to install water meters in all public places was amended to include that bids would be required and was then adopted. The sum of \$500 was set aside for the use of the legislative committee and \$750 for a special city attorney to argue on Milwaukee bills before the legislature.

The first step in securing a municipal architect was taken by agreeing to engage an architect at a salary of \$1,800 for a new \$42,000 natatorium on Union street and Greenfield avenue.

A Peculiar Decision

but was defeated. It is claimed by some that the present action was begun out of spite on account of the deficit.

Be that as it may, the action was begun several years after the damages had been done.

A number of them are now asking the city to reimburse them for damages to their business by the building of the Sixth street viaduct. This viaduct was built for the public good on demand of the taxpayers, but our industrial lords see an opening for a demand for \$250,000 in damages and have gone after it in the courts.

Geuder & Paeschke are the plaintiffs in a case which has been dragging its weary way through the courts for some dozen years past, asking for damages to the amount of \$5,000 for the accidental flooding of their property on account of the breaking of a wooden sewer.

Shortly after the accident happened

Mr. Geuder was a candidate for mayor

of Milwaukee.

The "Hobo" Convention

For the first time in the history of their organization the unemployed, now assembled in convention in this city, were welcomed by the chief magistrate of the city, Mayor Emil Seidel.

The session of the convention was opened by singing a hymn entitled, "My Country, What of Thee?" which asks, "What hast thou done for me that I should sing?"

At the conclusion of the speech (given elsewhere in this issue), which was enthusiastically received, one of the delegates moved a vote of thanks to the mayor, who asked that the motion be voted down. "I ought to thank you, instead of you me," said he. "I may be in the same position that you are now in some day, and what I said here today is as much for my good as for the good of any of you."

A substitute motion was then adopted instructing President Howe to reply to the mayor. President Howe said that this day will go down in history as the first on which a convention of the unemployed was officially recognized by the mayor of a large city. "The stone which the builders have rejected," said Mr. Howe, "has become the corner stone of the new structure of the future in which there shall be no unemployed."

A Victim of Rose-ism

Mrs. Peter Rohr, who owns two vacant lots west of Union cemetery, on the Hopkinda road, is the victim of either a very grave error or of an intentional act of injustice of which even a supreme court justice need not be ashamed.

Mrs. Rohr's taxes on the two vacant lots in question amounted to \$166.97 in 1906, at which time there was \$120 assessed to her as benefits and damages for certain street improvements. In 1907 there was still a memento of street improvement expense in her tax bill, which amounted to \$63.26 that year.

In 1909 Mrs. Rohr's taxes had resumed their normal habits and amounted to \$12.77. In 1910 they amounted to \$12.59.

Mrs. Rohr is a widow and says that she lives in a rented house and keeps boarders for a living because she cannot afford to build on her own property.

Imagine how you would feel, gentle reader, if, after you had been telling all your friends about how well you were getting along in this vale of tears, you were to find that your house rent was just double what you had supposed it to be and there was \$300 back on the rent. That is about how the widow Rohr felt when she found that her taxes for 1911 amounted to \$301.19. \$214 of which is assessed for benefits and damages.

No record of street improvements inflicted in streets adjacent to the property can be found either in the books of the former board of public works or in the memory of any one who lives in the neighborhood of the property. Yet it is there on the tax receipt and on the books—a legacy left by the old Rose administration and of which Mrs. Rohr is said to be only one of the many "beneficiaries."

Nothing, it seems, can be done in the matter, except to pay the tax under protest and probably take the matter into court, unless the Social-Democrats can devise some method by which the woman can get a refund on account of the tax being manifestly an unjust one.

Acknowledgment

I, the undersigned, herewith extend my thanks to the various comrades and to the members of the various Socialist women's clubs for the work which was performed so successfully at the carnival held by the Social-Democratic party at the Auditorium building, last Saturday evening. I also thank the members of the floor, reception and refreshments committee for their work, likewise the members of the carnival committee who have helped me weeks prior to the carnival making the necessary arrangements for this successful affair. This carnival was by far the largest ever held in the city of Milwaukee, and was largely due to the organization which the Social-Democratic party has in Milwaukee county.

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